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of primary and secondary authorities, along with others of no authority whatever, put in the back of the book, with very few specific references.

DAVID Y. THOMAS.

University of Florida.

Channing, Edward. *A History of the United States.* Vol. I, 1000-1660. Pp. xi, 550. Price \$2.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1905.

The students of American history have long looked forward to the appearance of Professor Channing's *magnum opus*. The first volume well rewards their interest, for in scholarship the work easily leads any other attempt of the kind. The style is clear, pleasing and admirably simple. If it lacks the literary flavor of some of the more popular histories, there is the compensating charm of deep knowledge and plain-spoken truth.

Professor Channing's preface tells faithfully what he has done,—not what he intended to do, but failed. After reading the volume one can find no better language to describe its method and purpose than the author's own. "The guiding idea," he says, "is to view the subject as the record of an evolution." He has "tried to see in the annals of the past the story of living forces, always struggling onward and upward toward that which is better and higher in human conception." He does not relate merely the annals of the past, but describes "the development of the American people," treating the growth of the nation "from the political, military, institutional, industrial and social points of view." Instead of tracing the story of each isolated political unit from the point of view of the antiquarian, Professor Channing has "considered the colonies as a part of the English empire, as having sprung from that political fabric, and as having simply pursued a course of institutional evolution unlike that of the branch of the English race which remained behind."

Although, on the whole, the transmission of European civilization to America is very faithfully portrayed, we are not convinced that the author's method of treatment is correct, when he begins the history with the discoveries by the Northmen. It seems to us that the reader's mind should not be first fixed upon America, which is only the dwelling place to which Europeans are destined to come. Rather, the European conditions should be first sketched, which made the discovery of America a logical event, and the state of European civilization which was soon to be modified in America. This is all done, later, in Professor Channing's book, but as a matter of effective literary form we believe in the suggested method. Another slight blemish is the rather unsympathetic treatment of the early Spanish explorers (pp. 71, 98). After Mr. Bourne's very sympathetic treatment in his "Spain in America," this treatment, moderate as it is when compared with the traditional accounts—grates a little upon us. Perhaps it is only because we expect from Mr. Channing such perfect fairness and such catholic judgment. There are a number of instances in which he differs from the recognized authorities, but his own reasons are so cogent that one rather admires his daring than questions his good judgment.

While Mr. Channing has not attempted an "exhaustive exploitation of bibliography," he has given at the close of each chapter an analysis and criticism of the leading sources and important secondary works. This feature of the work, like the history itself, is the work of a master. Nothing more valuable exists for the use of the advanced student of American history. The only adequate estimate of this work is to state frankly that it stands in the forefront of scholarly efforts to tell the history of this country.

C. H. VAN TYNE.

University of Michigan.

Chapman, Sydney J. *The Lancashire Cotton Industry: A Study in Economic Development.* Pp. viii, 309. Price, 7s. 6d. London: Sherratt & Hughes, 1904.

"This essay," says the author in the preface, "is intended chiefly as a description and an explanation of the typical forms that have appeared from time to time in the production of commodities, the marketing of commodities and the distribution of income, in the Lancashire cotton industry." It also is what its title claims for it—A Study in Economic Development. Although it is not intended to be a history of the cotton industry, its method is distinctly historical. It shows how a simple household industry grew into a great, complicated, modern industry. It shows how successive inventions in machinery caused new forms of organization in production and marketing of commodities and consequently modern forms of trade associations of employers and of employees.

Fully the last third of the book is taken up by a study of "Trades Unions," "Employers Associations" and "Methods of Paying Wages." No simple answer to the problems presented is attempted; but they are considered in the light of a full discussion of the "Modern Organization of the Industry and the Development of the System of Marketing." "The so-called labor problem," says the author, "is complex, like the conditions of industrial life which give rise to it, and its variations are at least as numerous as the types of organized industry. Its solution is complex, varied and progressive."

The twenty-five page bibliography appended to the book shows the comprehensive character of this study. Throughout the work nearly every page contains numerous references in the form of foot-notes.

W. D. RENNINGER.

Philadelphia.

Cleveland, Frederick A. *The Bank and the Treasury.* Pp. xiv, 326. Price, \$1.80. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.

The intention of this book, as the author states prefatorily, is not to serve as a general treatise on money and banking, but "to contribute something to a single subject of national interest—the problem of providing a more sound and elastic system of current credit funds." There is no disputing the fact